

**TODAY and
TOMORROW**

Anglo-U.S. Delusion

THE idea which the Anglo-Americans were fondly cherishing a few months ago, namely, that they had only to defeat the Germans to bring about the early collapse of Nippon, has now proved a complete delusion. The fighting in and about Okinawa has filled not a few American experts with the gloomiest forebodings about the Pacific War. It was only the other day that Commentator Paul Schubert in a nation-wide broadcast stressed the colossal difficulties confronting the American invaders of Nippon. "Okinawa," he said "has been the toughest of a long string of very tough fights in the warfare of the Pacific. This, he continues, gives us some measure of what is to be expected, should we attempt the invasion of still larger Nipponese islands defended by larger garrisons—namely, those of Nippon proper."

Nor is General Joseph Stilwell the Chief of the American ground forces, more optimistic than Paul Schubert. Speaking from the 10th Army Headquarters, Stilwell has flatly asserted that the war against Nippon could easily last two more years. He admits he sees no sign anywhere of any crack in the Nipponese resistance.

When the Anglo-American war-mongers flippantly proclaimed to the world that their objective in the Pacific front was nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Nippon, they did not bargain for a long and exhausting war. A long and exhausting war, whatever its ultimate result may be, is bound to inflict not only incalculable but irreparable injury to both Britain and America.

These two countries are already suffering from a multiplicity of economic ills as a result of war in Europe and Asia. Britain is sinking into bankruptcy deeper and deeper and the living conditions of the bulk of her people are steadily worsening. Things in the United States might perhaps be a trifle better than in Britain, but even there, the past years of war have made life for the average Yankee a bitter struggle for existence.

Another consequence—not less dangerous—will be the freedom that Russia will enjoy for the duration of the Pacific war to extend her influence in Europe and in the Near and Middle East. Britain and America, preoccupied with prosecuting their imperialist war against so formidable an enemy as Nippon have proved, at every turn during the last three years and a half, that they will not be able to offer any effective check to the expansion of Soviet influence all over. Even now when hundreds of thousands of Anglo-American troops are still in Europe, Russia has taken up an attitude in respect of Poland and Austria which is in defiance of Anglo-American wishes and requests.

Britain and America may seem to superficial onlookers two mighty powers. But as a matter of sober fact, they stand on feet of clay. Russian Communism on the one hand, and Asiatic nationalism spearheaded by Nippon, on the other, are remorselessly making for the eventual destruction of these two imperialist powers.

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Nippon Forces In S. China Encircle Chiang's Forces

*Chungking Strongholds &
Bases Reduced; Foe Supply
Dumps Totally Smashed*

South China Front, June 19 (Domei)—Nippon forces in South China, after encircling enemy forces from various directions from the north and south, on June 6 completely reduced the enemy's three strongholds of Tingnan, Kiennan and Lungnan, all of which are located in the southern part of Kiangsi Province. In addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, our forces completely smashed the enemy's supply dumps and other sources of his war strength. Enemy forces who are now taking flight toward Anyuan are being hotly pursued by our forces.

The present Nippon offensive against the enemy in this region was launched at the beginning of this month in order to forestall guerrilla activities of the main strength of the Seventh War Zone Army under the command of General Yu Han-mou which showed signs of such activities in conjunction with the much-heralded American attempt to land on the China coast.

Ever since the Seventh War Zone Army had been dealt a crippling blow at the hands of Nippon forces during the latter's operations for the opening up of the Canton-Hankow railway line, it had fled into the mountainous regions of the north-eastern part of Kwangtung Province and southern Kiangsi Province where it is said to have been revamping its strength in preparation for future activities.

A Nippon Base in South China, June 19 (Domei)—In a speedy surprise drive launched early this month Nippon expeditionary forces in South China completely shattered operational bases of Chungking's Seventh War Zone in the southern section of Kiangsi Province.

The announcement said the Nippon Army in a campaign to forestall and crush the main strength of the Seventh War Zone Army in the Lungnan, Tingnan and Kiennan sectors in southern Kiangsi Province, which had recently been propagandizing their preparations for a counter-offensive, started a surprise and skillfully-executed drive in several columns in the early part of June.

The enemy forces made a desperate attempt to escape. However, the speedy progress of our operations effectively cut the enemy's way of retreat, the announcement said.

Czech-Pole Conflict Over Important Border Town

Lisbon, June 19 (Domei)—A conflict has broken out between Czechoslovak authorities and the Polish Provisional Government over control of the important mining border town of Teschen, Reuter reports from London.

The report said there was a possibility that the Soviet Government might use its standing in Prague and Warsaw to insist that the matter be settled directly between the disputants before the Allies are asked to approve.

WAVELL'S PROPOSALS MADE WITH ULTERIOR MOTIVE TO CRUSH FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Netaji Issues Further Statement On Wavell's Infamous Offer To Indians

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, has issued the following further statement on Wavell's proposals from a base in Thailand.

British and American news agencies have been giving fairly full reports of the daily developments inside India. With the help of these reports, it is possible to form a correct picture of what is going on in our country. From the reports coming from India it is clear to me that most people are absorbed in the consideration of the secondary features and all the insignificant details of the British offer—while, on the other hand, they do not give sufficient attention to the fundamental issues involved in that offer as well as the inevitable consequence of it. I would therefore ask all to consider first of all what the inevitable results of accepting Wavell's offer will be because the Congress leaders will have to take the responsibility of sending Indian troops to fight Britain's imperialist war—not on the Indo-Burma border or inside Burma—but in the regions beyond Burma and in the Pacific. With all due respect, I would like to ask Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel and other leaders whether they will take the responsibility of fighting Britain's imperialist war in the Far East and of sacrificing Indian lives for the same.

THE SOLE MOTIVE
The sole motive underlining the British offer is somehow to get with the approval of the Indian nationalists, more Indian youths to be sent abroad to fight Britain's imperialist war in East Asia. Since it is Chungking that will profit greatly, if Indian troops are made available for the war in the Far East, it is no surprise that the Chungking Government and its propaganda organs are now jubilant over Lord Wavell's offer and want the Congress to accept it.

It may be that there are many Indians at home who would not care if Indian troops sent out to the Far East in future will

be opposed by the Azad Hind Fauj, but there is no Indian who can be indifferent to this sinister plan of sacrificing thousands of Indian lives for Britain's imperialist war in future.

BRITISH FLIGHT

There are definite reasons why the British Government is unable to produce from inside Britain the fighting troops needed for the future campaign in the Far East. First of all, the British have suffered tremendous losses during the war on many fronts over a period of 5 years and 9 months. As a result, the British people are war-weary and British troops are not willing to face another long campaign which must be fought under conditions much harder than in Europe. Secondly, unlike the first World War, this war has well nigh brought about the financial bankruptcy of Britain. Owing to the pressure of war requirements, British industries had to switch over almost entirely to war production—which was not the case with American industries. The result was that, during the war, Britain was fast losing her pre-war markets and these markets were going into the hands of America. If this process goes on for a long time, then Britain, in spite of an Allied victory, will lose the greater portion of her pre-war foreign trade. Owing to this reason, British leaders find it imperative to release their factory workers from the fighting forces and war services, and thereby restart their peacetime industries.

It is absolutely impossible for Britain to do both things at the same time—namely, fight another long campaign in the Far East and restart her peacetime industries. Therefore, the other big source of manpower within the British Empire, namely, India, is to be exploited, in order to produce cannon-fodder for

(Continued on next page)

Bloody Fighting Progressing In South Okinawa

Nippon Defenders Launch Huge Counter-Offensive Vital Height Retaken

A Nippon Base on the Okinawa Front, June 19 (Domei)—Severe battles took place on the south-eastern shore of Main Okinawa Island on June 16 and 17. Enemy forces in the Shimajiri sector in the southern part of Okinawa, on June 16 infiltrated about 1,500 metres into the Nippon line of defence constructed east and west of Yayedake and invaded the line connecting points south of Nakaza and the southern foot of Yayedake.

Nippon forces in this sector immediately started a vigorous counter-offensive and after severe fighting that continued for one day and two nights recaptured 157.6-metre height at the south-western skirt of Yayedake. The Nippon forces are still continuing their counter-attacks.

Tokyo, June 19 (Domei)—Despite gallant resistance put up by Nippon defenders in the southern sector of Okinawa Island they are steadily being pressed in the Shimajiri and Oroku sectors by mounting enemy pressure. At present the enemy's battleline extends from the vicinity of Itoman on the western coast, through Yozadake and Yayedake to the eastern coast.

Especially in the frontal areas east of Yayedake and Yozadake enemy assaults have been suddenly intensified and the situation is now extremely tense. Both Yozadake, which is located three kilometres east of Itoman, and Yayedake which is located east of Yozadake, are hills about 150 metres high which from powerful defence entrenchments for Nippon forces in the southern part of the Shimajiri sector.

In the Oroku sector, due south of Naha, the battleline no longer exists. Thus, Nippon defences in both these sectors are being steadily compressed by mounting enemy pressure. However, enemy casualties have been rapidly mounting with the result that the operational strategy of the American High Command has been subjected to criticism by the people at home.

Meanwhile, enemy surface craft which remain in waters off Itoman and Minatogawa to give support to ground fighting, and also enemy airfields are being subjected to relentless attacks by Nippon air forces.

Foe Firebomb Attacks On Hamamatsu & Yokkaichi

Nagoya, June 19 (Domei)—Some 80 B-29 heavy bombers from Mariana bases made firebomb attacks on Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, and also Yokkaichi City, during the small hours of yesterday morning, according to the Tokai Army Command Headquarters communique on Monday afternoon. The communique revealed fires broke out at a number of points in both cities but were however brought under control by about 5.50 o'clock yesterday morning.

Netaji Arrives Here On Inspection Tour; To Address Indians On Sunday

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and Supreme Commander of the Azad Hind Fauj, is at present on a short visit of inspection to the Rear Headquarters.

Taking advantage of his visit Netaji Bose will address a mass meeting of Syonan Indians on Sunday, the 24th instant.

The mass meeting in observance of the Azad Hind Day which falls tomorrow will not take place tomorrow, it being postponed till Sunday next.

However, all Indian residents of Syonan are requested to hoist the National Flag side by side with the Hinomaru tomorrow to mark the Day. Details of the mass meeting will appear later.

Random Notes

By CHANAKYA

Tomorrow is the Azad Hind Day—the day on which the Provisional Government of Azad Hind first came into existence. What a thrill! What endless hopes does it hold out to us! Our sheet-anchor.

One cannot touch pitch and keep one's hands clean. How truly does it apply to us! We are already pledged to a great cause. We have committed ourselves. No retreat when once the die has been cast. This great pledge of ours could not be redeemed without encountering overwhelming odds. Great things are the result of great risks. "And success," as told by our great patriot, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, "often comes to those who dare and act; it seldom comes to the timid."

Hope instructs us to be courageous. Let that valour stand up as a challenge to any obstacle in our way. What is most celestial to us is the freedom of our country. Any impediment, however dangerous it might be, shall not deter us from our resolve to achieve what is divine to us. Ours is, no doubt, a task fraught with incalculable perils but what rock that is so hard that fails to yield submission to the beat of a little wave in a thousand years! Are not we more than a small wave? Four-hundred millions of people are more than a match to forty million islanders.

What then is the paradox? 'Tis no a twice-told tale. 'Tis a thousand and one times-told tale. No repetition to dull any ears, please. But the Day that we celebrate with all solemnity recall to our minds the injustices we are put to suffer. It also inspires us showing the duty ahead of us and the only panacea at our disposal to get rid of the ills under which we had been labouring for a long time.

A Bavarian proverb says the only way to treat a Prussian is to step on his toes until he apologises. How aptly does it fit in with our case. The only language that Britain can be made to understand is the mailed-fist. Truly has it been said of Britain by an Italian statesman, "Twist the lion's tail and he displays his false teeth." It is this realisation that has prompted our Netaji to establish the Provisional Government of Azad Hind as the first step in our armed struggle for the Independence of India. Make the hands of our Government as hard as flint, so that it shall forge ahead heedless of any calm and storm.

Many shall be the springs that the wily British shall place in our path. We shall not be foolish woodcocks. British chicanery and diplomacy shall never lie idle, for upon these dual artifices lies her success to hold India within her grips. The only challenge to that is our Provisional Government. Then let the day on which this institution was born be a source of perennial inspiration to us and let it be celebrated with due grandeur and solemnity and invincible determination. Victory is the reward of the most persevering.

Lt. General Daniel Sultan To Relinquish Command

Zurich, June 19 (Domei)—An Associated Press dispatch from New Delhi reports that the American headquarters there announced yesterday Lieutenant-General Daniel Sultan, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the India-Burma theatre, would soon relinquish his command and leave for Washington for an undisclosed assignment.

Wavell's Offer Made With Ulterior Motive; Netaji Issues Further Statement On Infamous Proposals

(Continued from previous page)

the future campaign in East Asia. But since the British Indian Army had already been fighting over a long period and was war-weary, it was absolutely essential for Lord Wavell and the British Cabinet to win over the Congress in order to get the required cannon-fodder for the future campaign.

I have no doubt in my mind that, under normal circumstances, nobody belonging to the Congress would have even looked at Lord Wavell's offer. In order to give consideration to that offer, Congressmen will have to give the go-by to the fundamental principles and resolutions of the Indian National Congress. The Congress stands for complete independence. Lord Wavell's offer—as has been rightly pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi—does not even mention the word "Independence." Secondly, the Congress stands for non-participation in—and resistance to—Britain's imperialist war. Thirdly, the Congress is still pledged to the "Quit India" resolution, adopted three years ago, and the national slogan for the Indian people since then has been, "Do or Die" in the fight for India's freedom. No Congressman can, therefore, —consistent with his principles—look at Lord Wavell's offer—not to speak of giving consideration to it. Nevertheless the fact that so many Congressmen and leaders are really considering the British offer, is because a wave of defeatism has swept over India since the Anglo-American successes in Europe and in Burma. In a fit of pessimism and defeatism, some Congressmen are forgetting their life-long principles and are now reconsidering the offer which they proudly rejected in 1942.

DEFEATISM UNJUSTIFIED

What I want to tell them clearly and frankly is that the defeatism and pessimism which seem to have overtaken them are altogether unjustified. Whether one considers the international war situation or the international political situation, there is no room for pessimism or despondency. The war in East Asia—whatever its ultimate result may be—is going to be a long and bitter one. The whole world knows that there is no real unity in the camp of the so-called United Nations. The war aims of Soviet Russia are quite different from those of the Anglo-American powers and the conflict between the Soviet and the Anglo-Americans is growing from day to day. Both sides have, of late, been trying to patch up their differences in Europe, but that is because they are preparing for a show-down in the Far East. Since the collapse of Germany in Europe, Soviet Russia has been taking an increasing interest in the affairs of Asia. Had it not been for this, Mon. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, would not have declared at San Francisco that the day was not far off when the voice of Free India would be heard in the world.

While the war in the East will be going on, surprising developments are bound to take place in the domain of international affairs. Some of these developments will not be favourable to our enemies and they will afford India fur-

ther opportunities for achieving her Independence. Syria and Lebanon—in spite of the Allied victories in Europe—are fully utilising the international situation for achieving their independence. By using England and the United States of America against French Imperialism, they are setting an example to India as to how India could utilise the international situation for winning her freedom.

There is no doubt that if today Syria and Lebanon are using Britain and America against France, the day is not far off when other Arab States will use other friendly powers against Britain. The British politicians realise this and they realise also that India will utilise the support of friendly powers for winning her independence. And some of these friendly powers may come from inside the camp of the United Nations.

INDIA A LIVE ISSUE

During the course of this war, India has become a live issue in world politics and there is no doubt that in all international conferences, in future, the Indian issue will be raised. British politicians, therefore, want to prevent India remaining an international issue any longer and want to convert India into a domestic issue of the British Empire. Let us not forget that the moment there is a compromise between Nationalist India and Britain, India will become a domestic issue of the British Empire and it will then be impossible for foreign powers such as Soviet Russia, to intercede on behalf of Indian independence.

In spite of the recent military successes of our enemies, India has been making rapid progress towards her goal of independence. In addition to what the Indian people have been doing at home, two distinct forces have been working for India's independence—firstly, those who have been fighting with arms against India's enemies; and secondly, those who have been agitating for India's Independence before the bar of world opinion. Those who have hitherto been fighting with arms against India's enemies will go on fighting in future. So far as the Indian National Army is concerned, it will go on fighting to the last man and to the last round.

Similarly, those who have made India an international issue and who have been agitating on India's behalf before the world, will also go on doing so. The forces working outside India coupled with the resistance inside India, are irresistible. If people at home cannot fight British Imperialism openly with arms, then at least they should keep up the moral resistance to our enemy —by refusing to compromise with him or to fight his imperialist war.

APPEAL TO LEADERS

In this connection, my earnest appeal to Mahatma Gandhi, to the President and members of the Congress Working Committee and to the millions of Congressmen and Congresswomen who stand behind them that they should not judge the international situation wrongly, at this critical moment. A mistake in appreciating the international situation is likely to lead to a

wrong step in Indian politics. India is not beaten. We are not down and out. The present international situation is not unfavourable to us. On the contrary, it is much to our advantage and will become more so, in the days to come. Why then do we think of a compromise now? Why then should we accept the offer which we deliberately rejected three years ago?

I speak now as an ordinary member of the Congress, who throughout his whole public life, has faithfully served the Congress and the cause of India's independence. Even if you think that our allies will be ultimately defeated and that the Anglo-Americans will ultimately emerge triumphant, there is still no reason for despair, so far as India is concerned. So whatever may happen in world politics in future, India is bound to win. India's star is definitely in the ascendant. Do not try to drag it down by a wrong step at this juncture. We have suffered long and suffered much. Let us suffer a little more. But by all means let us stick to our guns till the end of this war.

WAVELL IN HURRY

Perhaps you understand the reason why Lord Wavell is in a beastly hurry?—and why he has rejected the suggestions of Mr. Jinnah to postpone the Simla Conference? The matter is very clear. The General Election in Britain takes place on the 5th of July. The Conservative Party wants to prevent India becoming an election issue. That is why Wavell's offer was sprung upon us one month before the General Election in England. Nobody knows what the result of the General Election may be. But everybody knows that whether the Labour Party gets a clear majority or not, it will in any case emerge much stronger in Parliament after the 5th of July. The Conservative Party is afraid that if the Labour Party comes to power and if, in the meantime, the Indian Problem is not settled, the Labour Party is bound to make another attempt to solve the Indian question.

I do not know what was in the mind of Mr. Jinnah when he asked for a postponement of the Simla Conference. But if he intended to avoid playing his trump card before 5th of July, then I must express my admiration for his political sagacity and farsightedness. I can make a clear prediction that Lord Wavell will move heaven and earth to arrive at a decision before the 5th of July. If he succeeds, it will be a feather in the cap of the Conservative Party and will help considerably to swell the votes of the Conservative Party's candidates at the election. Moreover if Lord Wavell succeeds in arriving at an agreement with the Congress before the 5th of July, and if, thereafter the Labour Party comes to power, then the Conservative Party will be able to prevent the Labour Cabinet reopening the Indian issue. It is not my intention to say that I believe in the Labour Party. Far from it. My own plan is clear and that is to go on fighting with the Azad Hind Fauj, to the last man and to the last round.

Do not forget that both Cripps' offer and Wavell's offer have been made under the auspices of Tory Cabinet. The

Eire's New President; Seagham O'Kelly Elected

Zurich, June 19 (Domei)—Seagham O'Kelly, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Finance in the De Valera Government, last night was elected President of Eire, a Reuter report from London revealed.

Labour Party may, on both occasions, have been a consenting party—but the initiative and responsibility did not rest with the Labour Party. If Lord Wavell fails in his endeavour, it is inevitable that the British public would like to give the Labour Cabinet a chance of tackling the Indian issue. Therefore, to sum up, if Wavell fails in his efforts at compromise and if the Congress rejects his offer, it will undoubtedly help the Labour Party at the polls and may even help the Labour Party to come into office. Then the Labour Party will take the initiative of reopening the Indian issue—hoping that it will succeed where the Conservative Party failed. If there is a Labour Cabinet after the 5th of July that Cabinet will consider it a matter of credit to be able to solve a problem which has remained unsolved for a long time.

To be continued

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